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INFORMATION BULLETIN

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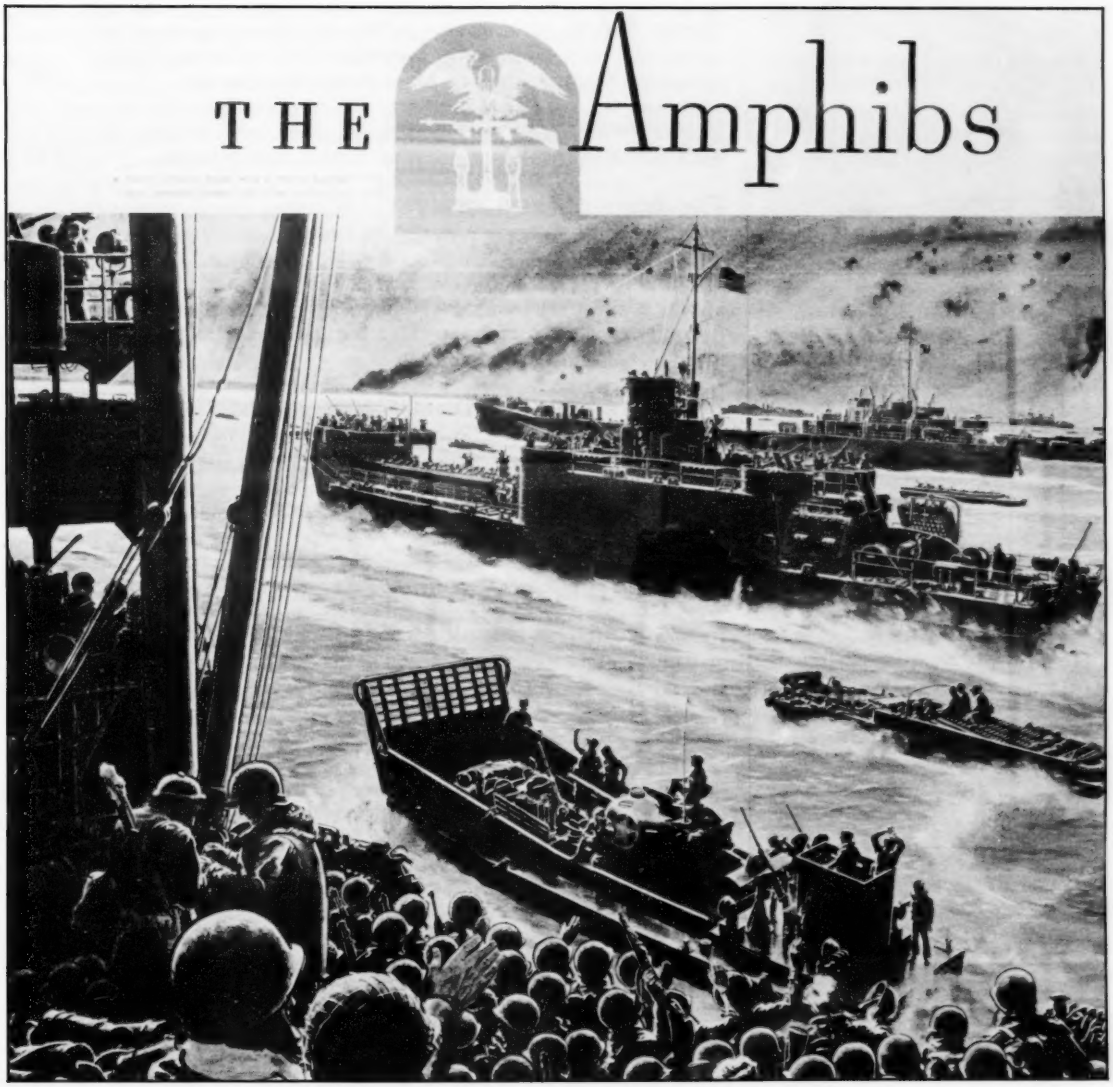

'D-Day + 50 Years'

ALSO: The Librarian Testifies at LC Oversight Hearing

Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 53, No. 15
July 25, 1994

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: "The Amphibs" a U.S. Army Information Branch Newsmap, Aug. 7, 1944. *From Geography and Map Division collections*

Cover Story: 50 years after D-Day, the Library has mounted companion exhibitions on the mapping of the invasion and on the newsmaps that documented Allied progress in the war. 294

Good News: A 5.4 percent increase in the Library's budget for fiscal 1995 will enable it to stave off further staff cutbacks. 291

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Congress Boosts LC Budget by 5.4%

Before members headed home for July Fourth, the Senate and House approved a $323.2 million net LC appropriation for fiscal 1995, or a 5.4 percent increase over 1994.

The total LC budget was $348.5 million, including authority to spend $25.3 million in receipts (notably by the Copyright Office and Cataloging Distribution Service), as part of the overall legislative branch appropriations bill (see table).

House and Senate conferees met early the week of June 27 to hammer out differences between the House and (more generous) Senate versions of the LC budget. Close to the Senate version, the compromise was $4.4 million higher than the House mark. The House approved the compromise June 29, followed by the Senate in a voice vote on July 1. Passage of the LC appropriation came much earlier than usual.

Among those urging the House conferees to go along with the Senate version was Rep. William L. Clay (D-Mo.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials, who said the Library needed a "period of budget stability."

Dr. Billington last February asked for a total of $358 million, or a 7.9 percent increase, for FY 1995, mostly to sustain current programs and pay for expected mandatory wage and price increases, after losing 395 full-time equivalent positions since 1992. He warned that the Library was losing its ability to serve Congress and the nation.

According to Library officials, Congress gave LC enough money to avert further disruption in operations. The approved budget will fund projected pay increases of 3.05 percent, including 2 percent for cost of living and 1.05 percent for locality pay; the exact amounts remain unknown.

However, LC officials warned, the Library is not out of the downsizing mode. It is still subject to the congressionally mandated ceiling of 4,568 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions for FY 1995, including positions financed by appropriated, reimbursable and revolving funds. Many vacancies exist in key areas.

Congress OK'd Dr. Billington's request to shift American Memory funds to support the Digital Library effort and to continue the successful arrearage reduction campaign.

Other Highlights

☐ Congressional Research Service: A 5.93 percent increase, enough to halt further erosion of CRS staff, which the Senate said was not "in the interest of the nation."

☐ Affirmative Action Office: An additional position to bolster major equal employment opportunity efforts now under way.

☐ Copyright Office: A 7.38 percent budget increase to add five new positions for the Licensing Division, which has assumed functions formerly performed by the now-defunct Copyright Tribunal.

☐ Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: A 5.49 percent increase, notably to buy more talking book machines to replace worn-out equipment.

☐ Furniture and Furnishings: A $1.9 million increase, mostly to buy equipment and furniture for the renovated Jefferson and Adams buildings.

The Architect of the Capitol was allotted $2.5 million to fund renovations of the Coolidge Auditorium and the Whittall Pavilion, but a Senate-approved $1 million project to do environmental control work in Jefferson exhibition spaces was dropped in the final compromise bill.

	Fiscal 1994 Budget	Fiscal 1995 Conference	Difference	6/30/94 Budget FY 1995 vs FY 1994 Percent
Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress	201,406,000	210,164,000	8,758,000	4.35%
Less: CDS receipts	-7,500,000	-7,869,000	-369,000	4.92%
Net appropriation	193,906,000	202,295,000	8,389,000	4.33%
Salaries and Expenses, Copyright Office	26,188,000	27,456,000	1,268,000	4.84%
Less: COP receipts	-14,500,000	14,500,000	0	0.00%
Licensing receipts	-2,333,000	-2,911,000	-578,000	24.77%
Net appropriation	9,355,000	10,045,000	690,000	7.38%
Salaries and Expenses, Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	42,613,000	44,951,000	2,338,000	5.49%
Furniture and Furnishings	3,939,000	5,825,000	1,886,000	47.88%
TOTAL Title II	274,146,000	288,396,000	14,250,000	5.20%
Less receipts	-24,333,000	-25,280,000	-947,000	3.89%
Net appropriation	249,813,000	263,116,000	13,303,000	5.33%
Salaries and Expenses, CRS	56,718,000	60,084,000	3,366,000	5.93%
TOTAL Budget	330,864,000	348,480,000	17,616,000	5.32%
Less: receipts	-24,333,000	-25,280,000	-947,000	3.89%
Net appropriation	306,531,000	323,200,000	16,669,000	5.44%

Dr. Billington Cites LC Gains and Pains:

Senate Holds Formal Oversight Hearing on Library

Dr. Billington submitted a lengthy overview of Library operations to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration prior to his scheduled testimony at the panel's oversight hearing July 14 (a report on the hearing will appear in the next issue, Aug. 29)

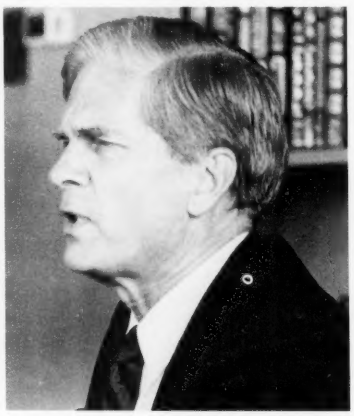
He cited new prospects for the National Digital Library and major gains on several fronts, including human resources, collections security, renovations and arrearage reduction. But he also indicated that LC was still feeling pain after a budget crunch costing almost 400 jobs since 1992. The 5.4 percent LC budget approved June 29 by the House and July 1 by the Senate for fiscal 1995 was "critically needed," he said, to avoid further erosion.

"I remain constantly alert to the fact that our extraordinary institution is first and foremost Congress's library," Dr. Billington said.

The Librarian discussed LC's direct assistance to Congress, notably via the Congressional Research Service and the Law Library, and other LC operations.

Following is the July 14 statement of Dr. Billington before the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

I am pleased to appear before you today as you institute the practice of holding formal oversight hearings on the Library of Congress.



"Should the combination of reduced resources and increased demand persist, the hard-earned tradition of providing quality services to all [congressional] members and offices may erode."

—James H. Billington

For almost 200 years, there has been a close and effective working relationship between the Library and the Senate Rules Committee, its primary legislative committee, and the Joint Committee on the Library, its primary oversight committee, whose Senate members are drawn from the membership of the Rules and Administration Committee. The Library is committed to working with Congress. Library officials maintain a close working relationship, often on a daily basis, with both this committee and the Joint Committee on the Library and their staffs.

As the Librarian of Congress, I remain constantly alert to the fact that our extraordinary institution is first and foremost Congress's library. As Sen. Claiborne Pell [D-R.I.] put it at this committee's May 5 hearing on S. 1824, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1994, "There remains a need to oversee and give direction to the Library. The Library is a creature of the Congress and must be a mechanism for transmitting the will of the Congress."

Because we could not possibly satisfy the often divergent and sometimes conflicting priorities and preferences of each and every senator and member of Congress; because we could not discuss our plans and proposals with each senator and member individually, we appreciate the existence of our legislative and oversight committees. It is from you that we learn what it is that Congress, as representatives of the American people, wants us to do and how to go about doing it. Your interest and support are as vital to our future as they have been to our shared past.

I am deeply grateful for your support and trust and would like to thank you for the contributions you made in helping the Library secure its fiscal year 1995 appropriation. I understand the severe fiscal constraints placed upon you, and the Library staff and I are personally appreciative of the sacrifices you and your staff made to provide the Library with the financial support it so critically needed to sustain our crucial missions of serving Congress and the nation.

(Cont. on p. 307)

CORRECTION

Due to editing errors the June 13 issue stated on page 242, col. 3 that "Mussolini was also busy in 1940, expanding his conquest of North Africa by taking over Cairo, Egypt, and the Suez Canal." The sentence should have read that Benito Mussolini *attempted* to overtake Cairo and the canal.

On page 244, col. 2 the statement referring to the Japanese "taking" of Midway Island on June 4, 1942, should have referred to Japan's "attacking" the island.

On page 249, col. 1 the battleship identified as *Yamamoto* was the battleship *Yamato*.

LC Name Authority File Expanded:
Becomes Anglo-American Authority File

This year, with the addition of contributions from the British Library, the Library of Congress Name Authority File has expanded to become the Anglo-American Authority File (AAAF).

Negotiations with the National Library of Canada are also under way to enable it to contribute electronically to this name authority file, and the Library has begun discussions in a similar vein with the Australian Bibliographic Network.

The AAAF, an authoritative source of information for catalogers, provides standardized forms of more than 1 million names, representing authors of more than 100 million works held by the Library of Congress and the British Library. Authors may write under pseudonyms, nicknames or under names in non-romanized languages that may be transliterated in a variety of ways. To provide consistency of access, a single form of name is chosen in a library catalog as the authoritative form, and other forms are listed as cross references.

Sarah Thomas, director for cataloging at the Library of Congress, said: "Major cooperative efforts, such as those with the British Library and the National Library of Canada, will make quality cataloging data available to a wider audience at a time when LC's data base is being accessed by users around the world via the Internet."

The AAAF is available on-line to thousands of libraries that can eliminate formerly redundant work spent to control the form of names used in individual library catalogs.

Before the shared authority file, different libraries often chose different authoritative forms for a name and thus could not easily share each other's cataloging information. A single, shared authority file facilitates cooperation through the ability of libraries to use cataloging information from other libraries with the confidence that the forms of names will match those in their own catalogs.

For library users this means the availability of cross references from variant forms of names to the controlled forms and faster availability of bibliographic information through cooperative programs. Researchers will be able to use the same form of name when accessing multiple library catalogs through computer networks, saving time and effort.

"Major cooperative efforts will make quality cataloging data available to a wider audience at a time when LC's data base is being accessed by users around the world via the Internet."
—Sarah Thomas
Director for Cataloging

Library of Congress Memberships Available

Associate membership in the Library of Congress, which includes a year's subscription to *Civilization: The Magazine of the Library of Congress,* is available for annual dues of $20 (see LC *Information Bulletin,* May 2, 1994.

To receive *Civilization,* starting in November, send check or money order to:

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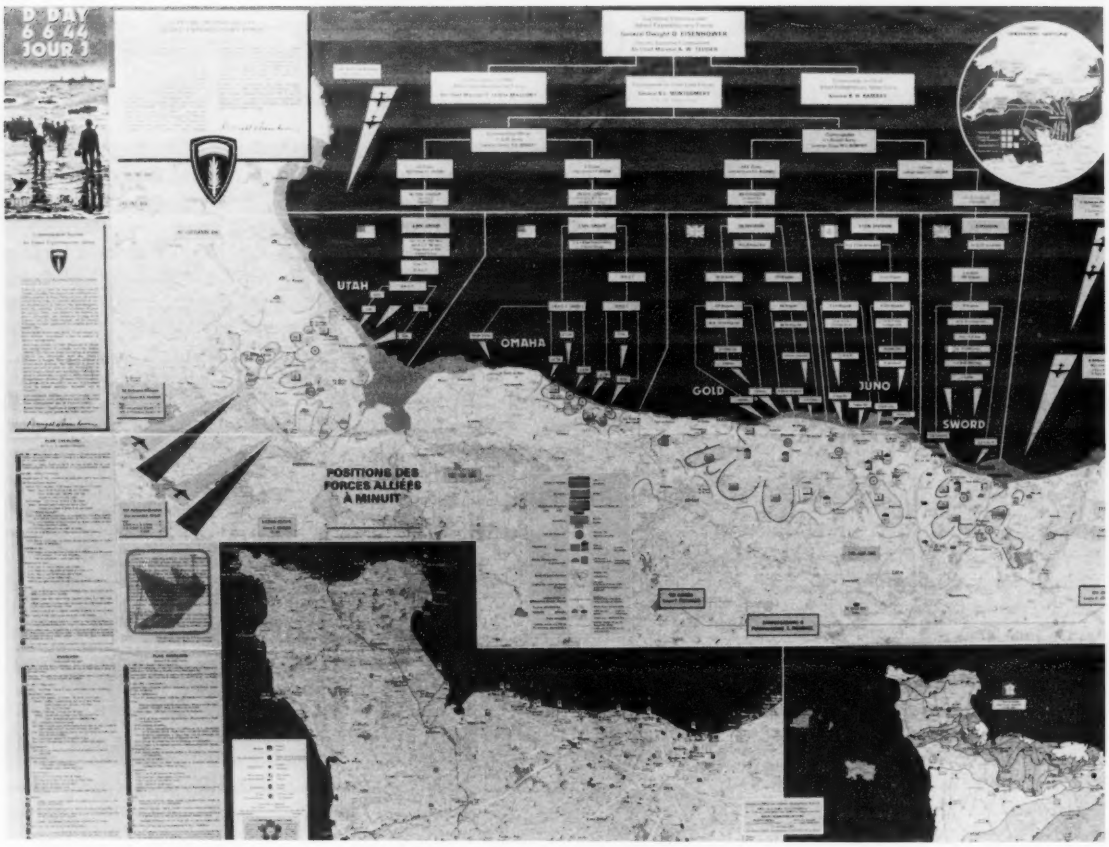


The plans of Operation Overlord called for a massive invasion of Normandy. The beachhead extended along more than 50 miles of coastline and was divided into five separate landing zones, as illustrated on this map. The U.S. landing forces were assigned to the westernmost beaches, code-named Utah and Omaha.

'D-Day + 50 Years':

New Exhibition Shows How Allies Mapped the Invasion

by Jay Verdoorn

Omaha and Utah, in the minds of many, are more than just places in the United States. The names evoke the valor and sacrifice of thousands of American, British and Canadian soldiers on the coast of Normandy 50 years ago.

Operation Overlord, known today simply as the D-Day invasion, was remembered and honored last month by millions around the world as the Allied invasion that led to peace in Europe.

D-Day, June 6,1944, saw the largest seaborne invasion in history, with more than 150,000 troops landing in rough seas on a 50-mile stretch of Normandy beach in just over 24 hours. Casualties were high, with more than 4,900 estimated killed on D-Day alone. But the Normandy landing eventually led to an advance that took Allied forces across France and ultimately to a linkup with the Russians in Germany at the Elbe River.

D-Day also marked the conclusion of one of the most comprehensive military planning efforts ever

undertaken. During the six months before D-Day, the British Military Survey produced more than 80 million maps and Allied forces produced another 210 million between June 6, 1944, and the end of the war.

In commemoration of D-Day, the Geography and Map Division and the British Ministry of Defense Military Survey (MDMS), in cooperation with the Interpretive Programs Office, have prepared a special collection of tactical maps used by the Allied and Axis forces during the Normandy invasion.

"D-Day + 50 Years: Mapping the Invasion" is an assortment of original maps from the Library's collection and color electrostatic copies contributed by the MDMS.

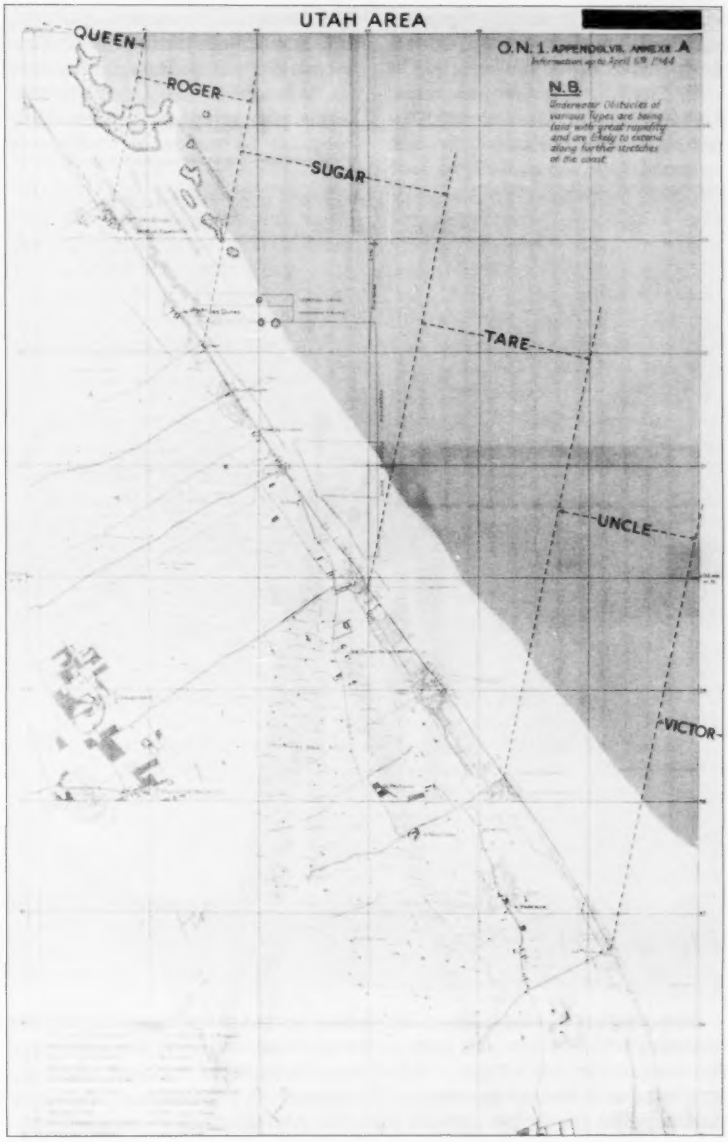
Ralph Ehrenberg, chief of the Geography and Map Division, was able to acquire the reprints from the MDMS because of a longstanding working relationship with Ian Mumford, former Defense Mapping Agency liaison officer to the United States.

"Ian mounted a D-Day exhibit in England, which led us to start talking about doing one here," Mr. Ehrenberg said. "I always wanted to do a World War II exhibit, and the British Military Survey was willing to send copies of the maps to the Library."

Edward Redmond, from the Geography and Map Division, and Mr. Mumford prepared the text for the D-Day map exhibition, with the help of Andrew J. Cosentino, Interpretive Programs exhibit director, and Ronald Grim, head of the Reference and Bibliography Section in Geography and Map. The unusual exhibition is now on display in the Madison Building.

Visitors to the exhibition are immediately drawn to the giant globe dimly glowing in the darkened hall outside the Geography and Map Division. The globe offers the thoughtful observer an opportunity to reflect on D-Day's impact on the world. The freedom enjoyed by the West today may well have rested on the success or failure of the men who stormed the beaches of Normandy or dropped by parachute behind enemy lines before dawn.

In any military operation, good maps are essential. Maps of Normandy's shores were being made nearly a year in advance of the



Although American troops landing at Utah Beach did not face the high cliffs like those at Omaha, they faced other problems. Since the tidal currents forced many of the landing craft off course, they did not land in their assigned sector.

invasion. Mr. Redmond noted it was a "tremendous feat" gathering the necessary information and converting it into a workable map format.

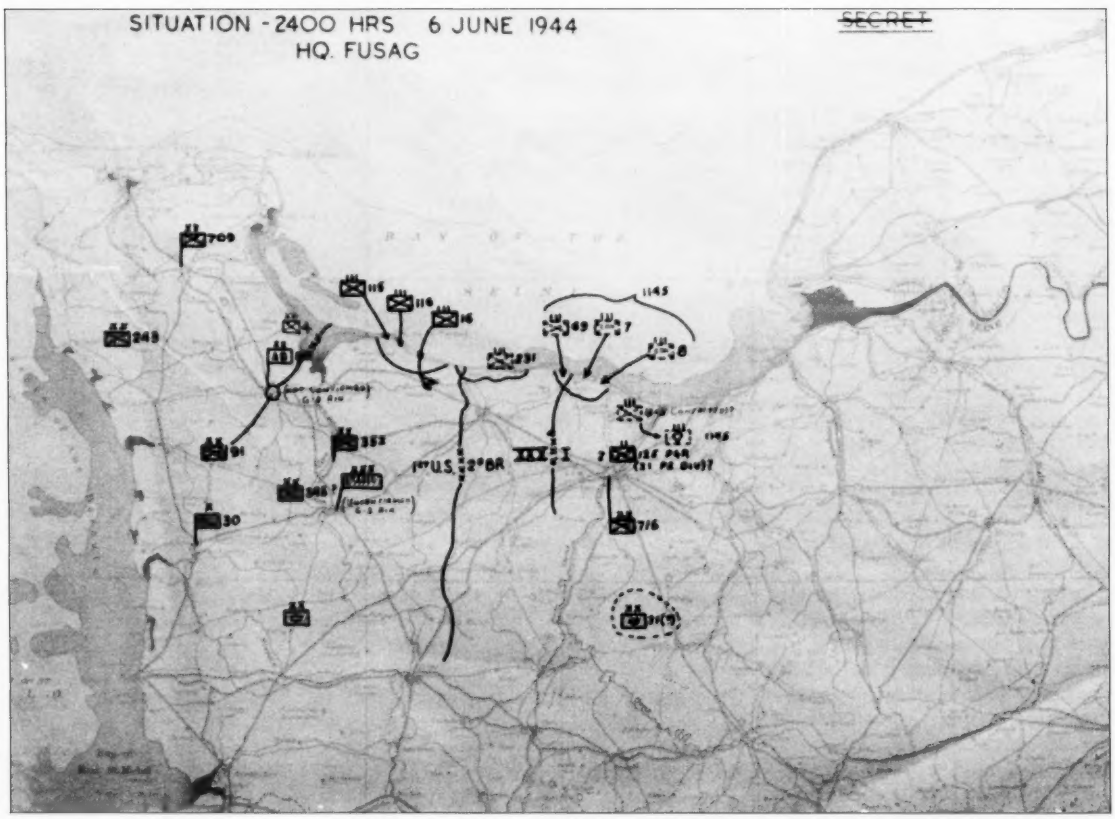
In the early stages of preparation, the Allied forces simply reprinted standard French maps of Normandy and overprinted the French titles with English. The German army, four years earlier, had also used this technique prior to invading France. "When the Germans occupied France in 1940, they took existing French maps and added German," Mr. Redmond said. "Aside from a different language, they were exactly the same."

On display are two examples of these maps in both English and German along with their French predecessor. These maps, of course, did not contain tactical information about German military dispositions in Normandy. To fill in the blanks, aerial photography, an increasingly popular technique in intelligence collection, was used.

"The Allies used aerial photography to update all the maps," Mr. Redmond said. "Items such as fortified houses, artillery emplacements and machine gun positions were located from these photos."

On display is an aerial photograph of the Vierville-sur-Mer vicinity on Normandy's coast taken prior to the invasion. The photo came from a collection donated by Robert Crozier, who served in the 654th Topographic Engineers in 1943–1946.

Aerial photography not only allowed for additions but also deletions in order to keep current with the changing German defenses. Alterations to the Allied maps for



By midnight of D-Day, Allied forces had landed more than 150,000 troops on the beaches of Normandy. This situation map, the first in a daily series of maps recording the location of Allied and German forces throughout the war, shows the extent of Allied successes as of midnight, June 6, 1944. In the end, all of the planning, training and preparations could not compare to the sheer courage and initiative of the troops, such as those portrayed on the poster side of the U.S. Army Branch newsmap (see cover).

D-Day were being made as late as the end of May 1944.

One map on display, listed as a "STOP PRESS Edition," dated May 20, 1944, shows in orange ink the latest changes made from aerial photographs. Several modifications included additional gun emplacements, underwater obstacles and land barriers. The map is titled "STOP PRESS Edition" because the printing press was halted to make the updated changes.

"They were already printing the maps and literally said 'Stop the presses' in order to add the new information from the aerial photos," Mr. Redmond said, "and in order to tell the difference between the old and new editions, 'STOP PRESS Edition' was added."

Aerial photographs, however, were not able to give the Allies all the details. "Most of the information was produced through aerial photography, but some of it came from the French resistance and from Allied agents who were sent in to look for mine fields and hidden fortifications," Mr. Redmond said.

Allied headquarters divided the invasion army into five landing forces: two American, two British, and one Canadian. Each landing force was assigned to a specific portion of the 50-mile beach. The Americans were responsible for the two westernmost beachheads, codenamed Utah and Omaha.

Each of these beaches was a key to the invasion's success: Omaha was the most dangerous, with its high cliffs and German concrete fortifications; Utah was essential to halt German reinforcements from the northwest.

The magnitude of the invasion, which included tasks for the Allied navies, air forces and airborne divisions, raised another question for Gen. Eisenhower's staff before D-Day. How could they properly train the Allied soldiers without disclosing the invasion's location?

Alternative maps were ultimately created that had correct geographic information but false names.

"When they were printing the maps they had to keep the invasion's location hidden, so they created 'bogus' maps," Mr. Redmond said. "These maps were identical to the real maps except for the names of the topographic features."

On exhibit is one of the bogus maps prepared for Omaha beach. Using such maps, American troops were trained to storm the beach of "Calgary," surround "Albany," move on to "Tokyo," continue toward "Washington," and finally reach the "Congo." It wasn't until immediately before the invasion the soldiers were given maps with the correct names.

All did not go according to plan. "Soldiers were given assault maps for a particular zone. The problem came when the amphibious vehicles didn't land where they were supposed to, forcing troops to improvise in the midst of battle."

"All of the invasion maps were packed and put on the ships. . . . [The soldiers] weren't allowed to open them until they were out to sea," Mr. Redmond said.

The initial landings proved most treacherous, but American infantrymen pushing slowly inland faced almost equally daunting obstacles, notably battle-wise German defenders in the dense hedgerows bordering every farmer's fields in Normandy.

"Instead of wooden fences, the French farmers used 'live' fences, or large shrubs (*bocage*) which grew together, became entangled and were very difficult to get through," Mr. Redmond said. "A lot of American casualties came from fighting hedgerow to hedgerow because they were natural fortifications."

In order for the Allied infantry to become familiar with the terrain they were to encounter on D-Day, very precise maps, called "assault maps," were made. The assault map on display contains the location of every house, barn, road, hedgerow and possible mine field in the Veirville-sur-Mer vicinity near Omaha beach.

But all did not go according to plan.

"Soldiers were given assault maps for a particular zone. . . . The problem came when the amphibious vehicles didn't land where they were supposed to . . . forcing troops to improvise in the midst of battle," Mr. Redmond said.

To keep headquarters informed, Allied units in Normandy sent detailed daily reports to England. Each report included the unit's location, enemy strength and even the weather. From these reports, headquarters compiled daily "situation maps" that showed the positions of the Allied troops.

On display is the situation map following the June 6 events. The Geography and Map Division also has a large collection of situation maps in its archives that describe the day-by-day advances of the Allied forces from D-Day until the end of the war.

The D-Day Map exhibition offers visitors a chance to step into history and view the invasion through the eyes of the Allied commanders in England, as maps and reports were all they had to guide their decisions.

Gen. Eisenhower offered words of inspiration to the men who were going into battle June 6:

"Soldiers, sailors and airmen of the Allied Expeditionary Force! You are about to embark upon the Great Crusade, toward which we have striven these many months. The eyes of the world are upon you. The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you."

"D-Day + 50 Years: Mapping the Invasion" is on view on the basement level of the Madison Building through Oct. 7, 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m. weekdays only.

—Jay Verdoorn is an intern in the Public Affairs Office.

Newsmaps Charted the Progress of the Allies

GERMANS RETREAT FROM PENINSULA OF CHERBOURG. RED ARMY SURGES THROUGH FINNISH BORDER. ALLIES CONTINUE MARCH THROUGH ITALY. AMERICAN FORCES EN-ROUTE TO JAPAN.

During the summer of 1944, those were the headlines that captured the front pages of America's newspapers, flashed across the screens in America's movie theaters and traveled the country on America's radio wavelengths. During the 1940s, newspaper, film and radio were the chief means of informing the American public, but for the men and women of the armed forces another news medium may have been more familiar.

In 1941, when America entered World War II, the U.S. Army Information Branch developed poster-size newsmaps, which, as the name suggests, were part newspaper and part map. Each newsmap contained the latest happenings in Europe, Asia and Africa and illustrated the latest moves of the Allied forces.

Throughout the war, newsmaps were produced weekly and posted in every American military installation around the world. They were intended to inform and motivate American military personnel.

Until the end of summer, visitors to the Madison Building may experience the drama of World War II as it unfolded in newsmaps. On display in the Current Events Corridor of the Madison Building, "D-Day + 50 Years: Newsmaps" is a collection of original items from the Geography and Map Division collections.

The exhibition, which opened June 6,

Newsmap for the week of June 15–22, 1944, depicting the latest developments in the European and Pacific theaters

Newsmap for Feb. 15, 1943, showing German army uniforms and insignia with world map on the reverse highlighting Allied achievements in Europe, the Pacific, Russia and North Africa

was developed to commemorate the 50th anniversary of D-Day.

Edward Redmond, curator of the exhibition from the Geography and Map Division, said the display is updated twice a month with a new newsmap that shows the activities of the Allied forces 50 years ago.

"Typically we've put maps of events that are topical in the corridor," Mr. Redmond said, "but with D-Day we decided to look at a piece of history as a current event."

Newsmaps didn't just cover current events. They also supplied information and exhortation.

"All the newsmaps were two-sided," Mr. Redmond said. "On one side they had a newsmap with text and on the back they had informational items with pictures or sayings like 'Loose lips sink ships.'"

Often, newsmaps would take on a theme, such as teamwork, or outline the details of a recent Allied victory. No matter which subject was featured on the newsmaps, Mr. Redmond noted, the purpose was the same: to keep American personnel involved.

On exhibit are several of the reverse sides of the newsmaps. Topics range from color drawings of German uniforms and rank badges to a pictorial essay on the Army Rangers' special training program.

"D-Day + 50 Years: Newsmaps" shows more than just the events of the time. The exhibition reflects contemporary attitudes and reminds the viewer of a time when Americans were united in a common effort to win a costly worldwide struggle against redoubtable foes.

"D-Day + 50 Years: Newsmaps" is on view indefinitely in the Madison Building's Current Events Corridor Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m.–9:30 p.m., Saturday 8:30 a.m.–6 p.m.

–Jay Verdoorn

'The Baltic States and European Security':
Lithuanian Ambassador Delivers Lecture

Is Lithuania an equal among nations or less than equal?

This was the question posed by Alfonsas Eidintas, ambassador of Lithuania to the United States, to a capacity audience in the Mary Pickford Theater on June 15.

As a recognized expert on the secret protocols of the 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, which absorbed Lithuania into the U.S.S.R., Ambassador Eidintas was well qualified to address the current security issues affecting Lithuanian relations with Russia. His lecture was sponsored by the European Division.

Reborn to independence in the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union, Lithuania has charted a democratic free market course in the Western tradition, yet still finds its security, or lack thereof, in the Russian sphere of influence. "Recently, the premier of France declared that there are neither small nor large states on the continent, but only partners," said Mr. Eidintas. He welcomed these remarks, but questioned their reality for Lithuania, given the historical record.

The envoy noted that during the past 50 years the West has had problems with the Baltic states, often relegating them to the status of a "former republic" of the Soviet Union. He did acknowledge, however, that the Western powers, with the United States in the forefront, never officially recognized Lithuania's forced assimilation into the Soviet Union.

Describing the special status of Russian troops in the Baltic countries, the ambassador paraphrased Orwell's *Animal Farm*, saying, "All states are equal but some are more equal than others."

[President Clinton underscored the importance of a Baltic peninsula free of Russian troops during a historic stopover in Latvia on his way to the G–7 economic summit in Naples. Although the administration had hoped agreement would be reached on an end-of-August timetable for troop withdrawal from both Latvia and Estonia, there are indications the deadline will pass with troops exiting only Latvia.

Alfonsas Eidintas

[Boris Yeltşin has resisted efforts to remove the remaining 2,500 troops in Estonia on the same schedule as those leaving Latvia. Several hurdles to overcome involve the right of residency in Estonia for retired Russian officers and the ability of troops to find housing when they return to Russia.

[For the peoples of the Baltic states, only complete Russian troop withdrawal will signal an end to their forced assimilation into the Soviet Union and their emergence as equal participants in the community of nations.]

Agreement must be reached on Russian troop withdrawal from Estonia and Latvia (troops are already out of Lithuania), as well as the issue of Russian military units taking a shortcut across Lithuanian territory to reach their bases on the Baltic in Russia's separate Kaliningrad District.

"We feel at least temporarily we have been left in a no-man's land, together with the other Baltic states," said Ambassador Eidintas. Straddling the European Union and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Lithuania is negotiating a packet of 10 agreements with Russia, including a most-favored-nation trade treaty, yet wants to be more involved in the voluntary economic integration of Western Europe.

In the military arena, Lithuania sees integration in a positive light if it results in a free choice of participants rather than coercion by outsiders. "In the West, we find NATO a free association of independent, sovereign states we would like to be a part of," Mr. Eidintas said. "To the East we see a newly formed military bloc under the auspices of the CIS with combat-ready units stationed less than 20 miles from Vilnius, our capital. From one side, we are offered a 'partnership.' From the other, we are viewed as part of a 'near abroad' [territory]."

Following Russian troop withdrawal from Lithuania, agreements were close to ratification between the two countries in November 1993 when last-minute changes relating to Russian troop transit to and from the Kaliningrad District were added by Russia. "Difficulties in economic and trade relations between Lithuania and Russia were again raised in a letter from [Lithuanian] President Brazauskas to [Russian] President Yeltsin," said Mr. Eidintas. "President Yeltsin replied that implementation of economic and trade agreements are tied to the issue of Russian military transit through Lithuania."

According to the ambassador, the best scenario for the Kaliningrad District would be a transformation from a heavy concentration of

military force in the area to an economic free zone on the Baltic Sea. Yet Russia's plans to build a new base and create a 'special defense zone' point to the opposite and are cause for worry.

"Today we are forced to reckon with the fact that the Kaliningrad District is the most militarized zone in all of Europe," Mr. Eidintas claimed. "The number of Russian troops in Kaliningrad is rising, with the deployment of Russian military garrisons from Germany and Poland to the Kaliningrad District."

Russian efforts to impose punitive customs duties on Lithuania to gain leverage have resulted in a dramatic decline in trade between the two countries. Although Lithuania is still dependent on Russia for gas and petroleum, an oil terminal on the Baltic Sea—when completed and combined with an oil processing facility—will pave the way for true Lithuanian economic independence.

To improve security in the region, Lithuania has joined Estonia and Latvia in the NATO-modeled Baltic Peacekeeping Battalion and has clearly indicated its desire for membership in the Western alliance.

The shortest route from Russia to its Kaliningrad District on the Baltic Sea is through Lithuania.

Lithuania has joined the "Partnership for Peace Program," hoping to become a full member of NATO in the future. Regional accords with Poland and Ukraine have also resulted in stabilizing the area.

"It is my hope that George Orwell was wrong and the premier of France is right," he concluded.

—*Joan Weeks*

Joan Weeks is a public affairs specialist for the Library's National Reference Service.

Exhibition Explores German Resistance to Nazism

"Against Hitler: German Resistance to National Socialism, 1933–1945," an exhibition in the Madison Building, is on view through Sept. 2.

This exhibition, produced under the auspices of the German government, is supplemented with materials from the collections of the Library of Congress and the National Archives. Following its display at LC, it will travel to Columbia University.

The exhibition, prepared by Peter Steinbach, professor of history at the University of Berlin, chronicles the fall of the Weimar Republic and the rise of Hitler and the Nazi regime.

Once in power, the Nazis arrested, tortured, imprisoned and frequently executed their opponents. Dr. Steinbach notes that Nazi control of the judicial system led to judges and prosecutors determining sentences before trials.

These ruthless tactics made mass resistance difficult, and resistance activities were usually confined to small groups and individuals.

"German Resistance to National Socialism" features more than 40 panels with photos and text and explores resistance efforts among religious groups, military officers, diplomats, Jews, communists and socialists.

Books on German resistance scholarship were selected from LC's collections to supplement the exhibition.

Materials provided by the National Archives include documents of German army officers' concerns about Schutz Staffel, the military arm of the National Socialist Party; executions of Soviet prisoners of war; the translation of an interrogation of a guard on duty outside of Hitler's bunker the day of an attempt on Hitler's life by Col. Claus von Stauffenberg; and a video of the conspirators' trial.

Hours are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. and Saturdays 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

News from the Center for the Book

The Library of Congress, with sponsorship by the Center for the Book, has just published *Capital Libraries and Librarians: A Brief History of the District of Columbia Library Association, 1894–1994*. The book, written to celebrate the centennial of the District of Columbia Library Association (DCLA), includes 30 illustrations. The author is John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book.

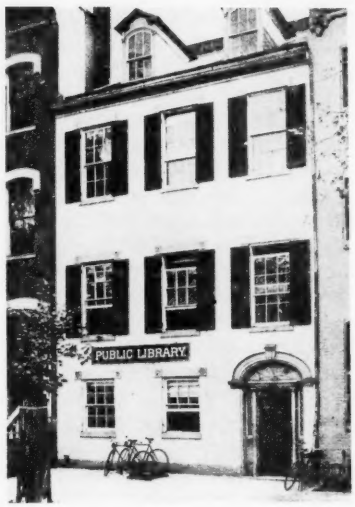
In the preface, Dr. Cole notes that "among the nation's library associations, DCLA has played a unique role in increasing awareness about federal libraries and librarianship, in providing information and improved access to the rich library resources of the nation's capital and in educating librarians and citizens about the importance of legislative action on behalf of all types of libraries."

Moreover, the Library of Congress has played an important role in the association since its founding. "Of the 82 people who have served as DCLA president, 21 have been Library of Congress employees; the first was Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford, one of DCLA's founders, and Trellis Wright of the Copyright Office is the current president," said Dr. Cole.

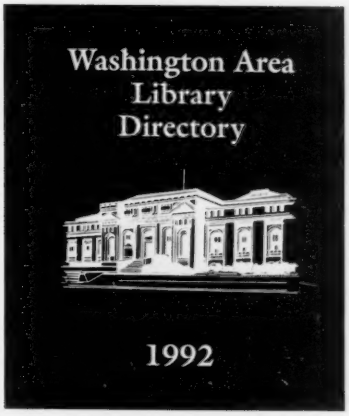
Individual chapters are devoted to Washington in the Gilded Age, the creation of DCLA, the establishment of the D.C. Public Library, professional interests and activities of DCLA members, publications, the growth of the federal library establishment and the development of legislative support for libraries—particularly after the establishment of the Washington office of the American Library Association in 1945.

Engraving from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, May 24, 1884, shows members of the League of American Wheelmen cycling down Pennsylvania Avenue. The Capitol, first home of the Library, is in background. *All illustrations* from Capital Libraries and Librarians.

An attractive 76-page book designed by Patricia Inglis, *Capital Libraries and Librarians* is available for $15 from the Library's Sales Shop. If ordering by mail, add $5 for postage and handling. Orders should be sent to the Sales Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Credit card orders may be placed by phone. Call (202) 707-0204 to place orders or for more information.



Washington's first public library (above), three quarters of whose books came from the Free Library, occupied rented quarters at 1326 New York Ave. N.W., from late December 1898 until early January 1903; (opposite, clockwise from top left) at a retirement luncheon in 1940 to honor George Bowerman, director of the D.C. Public Library in 1904–1940 (seen in the background), Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish congratulates Bowerman's successor, Clara Herbert. From 1925 to 1927, she was the first woman to serve as DCLA president; publication of directories describing the incomparable library resources of the area has been an important DCLA accomplishment; Paul Howard, president of DCLA in 1947–1948, helped establish the Federal Library Committee and served as its first executive director. He was also first director of the



American Library Association's Washington office; this bookmobile belonged to the city's Model Cities Project, in which the D.C. Public Library was a participant; Elizabeth Stone, dean of the School of Library and Information Science, Catholic University of America, revitalized DCLA during her term as president, 1966–67; in honor of the centennial of DCLA and National Library Week, a tree planting ceremony was held April 21, 1993.

Leading Arab Poet Reads for LC Archive on Tape:

Nizar Qabbani Is Known for Romantic, Sophisticated Works

Nizar Qabbani, one of the leading Arab poets, on May 26 recorded some of his poems for LC's Archive of World Literature on Tape.

Mr. Qabbani was born in Damascus, Syria, in 1923 to a prominent family. His father's uncle was Abu Khalil al-Qabbani, who was a gifted 19th century author, composer, actor and poet who translated Molière into Arabic and established the first theatrical company in Syria. Nizar attended school in Damascus and graduated from its university with a law degree in 1945.

Nizar Qabbani, in the Library's recording studio, May 26

In 1944 the poet published his first collection of poems, *Qalat li al-Samra'* (*The Brunette Said to Me*). The collection, full of erotic imagery, became available when such topics were forbidden in Arab society. The publication of this volume established Mr. Qabbani as a "love poet" who addressed social themes.

At age 22, Mr. Qabbani joined the Syrian diplomatic service. He served in Cairo, Ankara, London, Madrid and Beijing. His diplomatic experiences and knowledge of other cultures deepened his feelings about women and sympathy for their deprivations and unequal treatment in the Arab world. From the very beginning, Mr. Qabbani sided with women and held Arab men and society responsible for their woes. To him, the liberation of women meant also the liberation of men.

In successive volumes, Mr. Qabbani attained enormous popularity throughout the entire Arab world. In his romantic poetry he expressed his amorous feelings in sensuous language of great simplicity, elegance and immediate appeal. His enormous collections of poems often ran into several printings.

During the 1950s Mr. Qabbani no longer confined his poetry to his favorite subjects, women and love, but began to write poems of biting criticism, such as "Bread, Hashish and Moon," in which he skewered Arab society for living under the influence of drug-induced daydreams and sensations. Mr. Qabbani's poem "Marginal Notes on The Book of Defeat" written immediately after the 1967 defeat of Egypt in its war with Israel, contained harsh comments on the political, psychological and strategic errors of the Arabs.

Mr. Qabbani's sophisticated language has always featured urban Arabs speaking with the intonations and rhythm of everyday language.

In 1977 Mr. Qabbani participated in a conference held and organized by the Library of Congress on Arab and American cultures.

Mr. Qabbani's poetry has been translated into English, Spanish, Italian, French, German and Russian and other languages. The Library holds most of the works by him and about him.

—*George Atiyeh*

George Atiyeh is head of the Library's Near East Section.

Earth Decade Reading List Available Free

The third, revised and enlarged edition of the Earth Decade Reading List, 1994, is available free, upon request, from the Science and Technology Division.

This list of books and magazines about environmental issues offers titles in categories such as "General Books on the Environmental Crisis," "Directories and Related Works," "Annual Reports," "Edited Volumes" and "Books on Specific Selected Topics."

To receive a free copy of the Earth Decade Reading List, write Library of Congress, Science and Technology Division, Washington, DC 20540-5590.

News from the Business Research Project:

America Online Chairman Delivers Inaugural Lecture

James V. Kimsey, chairman of America Online Inc., delivered the inaugural Library of Congress Business Research Project Lecture on Small Business and Entrepreneurship May 18.

The first Business Research Project lecture series was cosponsored by the George Washington University School of Business and Public Management. Mr. Kimsey has served as chairman, CEO and president of America Online since he founded the Northern Virginia-based interactive computer services company in 1985.

During his presentation, Mr. Kimsey spoke about America Online's origins, the services that the company provides and about his vision of the information superhighway. He answered a number of questions following the lecture, which was held in the Library's Mumford Room.

Each Business Research Project lecture series will feature presentations on small-business and entrepreneurship issues by businesspersons and administrators from both the public and private sectors. The fall 1994 lecture series, to begin Sept. 14, will present speeches by entrepreneurs who have redefined their industries. Most of them were included in "America's Hot Young Entrepreneurs," *Fortune* magazine's listing of the 40 most successful American entrepreneurs under age 40.

Each speaker will discuss the success of his or her business enterprise and offer advice and insights for entrepreneurs interested in starting companies of their own.

The Library of Congress established the Business Research Project in 1993 with a gift from the Edward Lowe Foundation. Its mission is to stimulate entrepreneurship, productivity and innovation in the United

Angela Evans, LC Congressional Liaison Office; James Kimsey; and Mark Schnarr, president of the Edward Lowe Foundation, at the inaugural lecture of the Business Research Project. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Charles Toftoy, a George Washington University professor who instructed students while working on their BusinessBriefs, looks on as LC Chief of Staff Suzanne Thorin presents a certificate of appreciation to intern Chad Griffin. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*

States by creating and distributing business information tools, with emphasis on the needs of small and startup businesses.

☐ **LC Business Research Project Interns Deliver Papers.** Nine LC Business Research Project student interns from the George Washington University School of Business and Public Management on April 25 delivered oral presentations at the Library of research papers they wrote during the spring semester. The papers, called "BusinessBriefs," will be published in print form by the Business Research Project later this summer and made available on the Internet on LC Marvel (address: marvel.loc.gov,port70) as well.

BusinessBriefs are eight-page reports designed specifically for small-business persons and entrepreneurs. Each BusinessBrief provides the reader with an overview of the most current information about a particular topic along with a bibliography of resources for further study.

The papers are one of the Business Research Project's efforts to create accessible, specially designed business research and reference tools for the small-business community. The project will sponsor a group of undergraduate or graduate business student interns from area universities to write a set of BusinessBriefs each semester.

Rare Book Division Receives Bradley Foundation Grant

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division has received a grant of $45,000 from the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation to support a pilot lecture series on "books that mattered to Western citizenship, statecraft and public policy."

Based in Milwaukee, the Bradley Foundation focuses on projects that will create a renewed and more vigorous sense of citizenship among the American people.

"We are delighted that the Bradley Foundation has chosen to support this lecture series, which is a critical component in our strategy to raise the national visibility of the Division and its treasures," said Larry Sullivan, chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

Two distinct categories of books will form the subject matter of the series. The first, classics of Western political philosophy and social thought, will include books such as Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations,* John Locke's *Second Treatise on Government* and Cesare Beccaria's *On Crimes and Punishments.*

The second category, books that are less well-known but have had a profound effect on public policy debates, will include Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan's report "The Negro Family," which influenced social policy during the Great Society years, and Upton Sinclair's novel *The Jungle,* which fueled the great debate on antitrust in Theodore Roosevelt's administration.

At each lecture, the Rare Book Division's early editions of the work under discussion will be on display, and one of the division's curators will discuss the early printing history of the book; a distinguished guest lecturer will then reassess its contents and impact.

The Library intends to publish these lectures and to broadcast them via satellite to college and university campuses around the country in collaboration with its Center for the Book. A panel of scholars will help the division select the books and speakers for the series.

Declan C. Murphy, curatorial specialist in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, will be the project director.

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division of the Library of Congress is the national rare book collection. It systematically collects rare and fine editions of works important to the study of Western Europe and the United States. The overall scale of the division's holdings is remarkable. Today it contains approximately 750,000 books, broadsides, pamphlets, theater playbills, title pages, prints, posters and photographs.

The treasures of its European holdings include the largest collection of incunabula (i.e., books printed before the year 1501) in the Western Hemisphere and the personal libraries of Tsar Nicholas II, Adolf Hitler and Sigmund Freud. Its Americana holdings include the personal libraries of Thomas Jefferson, Susan B. Anthony, Woodrow Wilson, Harry Houdini and Theodore Roosevelt.

American Memory User Report Now Available

American Memory, which makes selected key collections of the Library available on CD-ROM and via the Internet, has just released a report detailing the user evaluation conducted in 1991–1993 at 40 locations around the country.

Evaluation sites used electronic versions of LC archival material in a variety of original collection formats: photographs, graphic arts, early film, recorded sound and pamphlets. Findings are based on 1,800 questionnaires, 120 user interviews and more than 40 site visits by Library staff.

To receive a copy write or call: Library of Congress, American Memory, Washington, DC 20540-1300; (202) 707-6233.

Testimony *(Cont. from p. 292)*

I have divided my testimony into three parts. In the first part, I will discuss the services the Library provides to Congress; in the second, the services we provide to the nation; and in the third part, I will discuss selected operations of the Library, including our human resource commitments.

SERVICES TO CONGRESS

Serving Congress is our central function and most important business, which we largely accomplish through the Congressional Research Service, the Law Library and our electronic information initiatives. The Library has invested in these initiatives because of our need to make knowledge more broadly accessible and the work of the Library more efficient. Electronic modernization is particularly important if the Library is to continue coping with increased workloads and budget constraints. I have enclosed a chart comparing staff and workload statistics that demonstrates how we are doing more with less.

☐ **Congressional Research Service**

While many organizational units within the Library play an important role in serving Congress, the Congressional Research Service (CRS) is an unrivaled source of objective, nonpartisan and confidential support on a virtually unlimited range of research and information topics. CRS works exclusively for the members and committees of our national legislature. It answers members' questions and addresses their concerns at each stage of the legislative process and on the full range of policy issues before Congress. CRS services are tailored to the individual needs of the members and include analytical reports, briefings, consultations and workshops. CRS also provides a variety of information services such as bill digests, tailored bibliographic selections and background readings on legislative topics.

CRS staff complement committee staff as they identify and analyze policy issues and frame these issues in historical and political contexts, formulate proposals, offer legislative alternatives, plan and participate in hearings, prepare committee reports and analyze differing legislative approaches to issues.

As the congressional workload continues to expand and the complexities of the issues increase, the work of CRS changes to meet these demands while facing increased fiscal austerity. CRS has 15 percent fewer staff than it did in 1980, yet the number of congressional requests it received increased by over 75 percent during that time.

CRS staff continue to perform herculean tasks to maintain the comprehensive, timely and high-quality assistance they have traditionally provided to Congress. But, should the combination of reduced resources and increased demand persist, the hard-earned tradition of providing quality services to all members and offices may erode.

CRS has responded to budgetary challenges by exploiting advances in technology and reducing to the bone necessary support services for its staff. Staffing losses have compelled CRS to discuss with the Joint Committee on the Library other possible actions to cope with diminishing resources, such as reducing reading room and reference center hours, curtailing translation services and circumscribing certain services such as briefings for constituents and other groups.

Some reductions in the service capabilities of CRS have already occurred and others may be forthcoming. Some of CRS's most experienced analysts and the core of its "institutional memory" have left and not been replaced. CRS currently has specialist vacancies in the areas of health care financing, crime and gun control, forestry policy management, telecommunications policy and nuclear nonproliferation. To cope with these and other losses, we have had to limit the scope of some assignments from individual members, and we are concerned that this valuable service may be in jeopardy. We know that senators particularly value CRS's focus on the needs of individual members, and we do not want further to erode our up-close, personal services just to sustain products and services that are more generic and less tailored to the special requirements of individual clients.

CRS's effort to achieve greater diversity in its work force, an objective which both the new director and I consider to be one of our highest priorities, has also been hampered by our current fiscal condition.

Despite continuing resource constraints, CRS has continued skillfully to address the major legislative work demands of Congress. For example:

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). A CRS team of 28 experts produced nearly 50 reports for Congress, wrote over 100 tailored memorandums, provided Congress with more than 12,000 copies of the NAFTA Issue Brief, presented nine seminars to 332 congressional participants, and during the final days of the debate, CRS experts provided members and staff with immediate direct consultations on the complex economic, legal, technical and social implications of NAFTA.

Health Care. Despite the loss of several key health analysts, CRS initiated a Steering Committee on Health Care Reform to ensure an efficient and coordinated response to an overwhelming number of requests for analysis and information on this issue. In March 1994 we helped the Senate Finance Committee conduct its health care reform retreat.

CRS analysts have worked intensively with the committees with major jurisdiction on health care reform. They prepared numerous health care reform reports and technical memorandums, including a widely used CRS report comparing health care reform legislation; gave many in-person briefings to committees, members and staff; and provided integral support during health care reform markups to the House Ways and Means Committee and the Finance, Labor and Human Resources committees in the Senate.

A CRS Health Benefits Model (a computer-based model that estimates health insurance premiums) was used extensively. During May and June 20 separate memorandums were prepared for these committees providing information on benefit design issues, current health insurance coverage patterns and actuarial-based premium estimates of alternative health care benefit packages.

CRS was created in 1914 by a far-sighted Congress, and the idea behind it remains valid today—the creation of a shared pool of staff who support all members and committees, regardless of party or seniority. This was, and continues to be, an efficient and cost-effective way to assure a steady and skilled resource of expertise for the Congress.

Currently the average tenure of Senate staff is 3.5 years. Many of these staff develop legislative and policy skills while on the job, but then move on. To match the institutional memory available in CRS each member or committee would have to recruit a much more sophisticated and potentially more costly staff—and would lose the economies of scale that CRS provides. Any conceivable private sector alternative to CRS would risk the

objectivity, balance and confidentiality essential for Congress as well as the close link with the Library of Congress's incomparable resources without providing any financial savings.

I submit for the record an attachment that details CRS's cost effectiveness compared to congressional offices bearing the costs directly or to comparable private sector services.

To serve you as well as appropriate resources allow, CRS will remain committed to the priorities which Congress establishes. CRS is the oldest support agency devoted exclusively to serving Congress and the only one with a statutory mandate to assist members in both their representational and legislative responsibilities. CRS is a cost-effective organization which will continue its tradition of unique, timely, objective and high-quality support.

☐ **Law Library**

The central mission of the Law Library, like that of the Congressional Research Service, is to serve Congress. The primary need that the fledgling U.S. Congress had for a library was legislative in nature; thus the nucleus of the original Library of Congress at the beginning of the 19th century was a collection of law books. The Law Library of Congress is now the world's largest and most comprehensive law library, containing some 2 million items. It contains better collections in the law of some foreign countries than some of those countries themselves maintain. The Law Library provides to Congress research and reference service, expert witness testimony, seminars in legal research and background briefings. The Law Library's talented staff of specialists provide research in foreign law and assist Congress by providing insight into the legislative solutions undertaken by other countries to address similar problems. Recent topics covered in its reports include judicial ethics, abortion, gun control and campaign finance. The Law Library also trains congressional staff in American legal research, teaching some 1,000 congressional staff per year.

The Law Library provides all of these services with a very small but versatile staff, but budgetary constraints have reduced its size from 103 to 87 permanent positions filled. We no longer have lawyers to cover the Arabic-speaking jurisdictions and a number of Eastern European countries, which also means that we are unable to provide the proper oversight of acquisitions and processing for the legal material we receive for those jurisdictions.

The Law Library is effecting great savings by reforming our acquisitions process into a cooperative effort shared with other parliaments throughout the world. As custodians of the world's greatest collection of legal materials, my colleagues and I hope that we can take advantage of new technology to share resources with the nation and the world even as we continue to improve our service to Congress.

☐ **Electronic Access to the Library**

The Library continues to work aggressively to improve services to Congress by providing digital access to the full contents of documents and other sources that serve the needs of the members and committees of Congress for analysis, research and information. This includes both developing new systems for searching, displaying and delivering entire multimedia documents and improving the ease with which such systems can be used so that members and staff can more readily locate and use materials from a wide range of sources relevant to public policy issues.

We believe strongly that the information superhighway can become a significant source of innovation in education and learning for your constituencies, rather than simply another form of home shopping and entertainment. Libraries are central to realizing this goal. Libraries organize and help users locate the vast amount of information that is available electronically. They provide access to *all* people, thereby ensuring that we do not become a nation of information haves and have-nots. And they can and must preserve and make available the core materials that represent this nation's cultural and intellectual heritage. As Congress's and the nation's library, we are committed to playing a leadership role in helping America realize the potential of the electronic information age.

The much-discussed "electronic library of the future," or what we have now come to call a National Digital Library, invokes visions of users with instant access to massive amounts of information. To transform this vision into reality will require significant resources, creativity and collaboration among major libraries and institutions. The Library of Congress's contemporary challenge is to define its role and responsibilities in the context of this new digital environment. We look on this hearing and the technology demonstration this committee requested from us in early March as the beginning of continuing consultation with our oversight committees on this major endeavor.

As you saw on March 4, the Library has opened wide its "electronic doors," providing Congress and the public access to many important computerized resources. Let me give some specific examples. Within the last year we have provided Internet access to our more than 26 million computerized records of books, bill summaries, copyright registrations and summaries of foreign laws. These Library of Congress data bases are among the most popular on the Internet.

Another major Library contribution has been the organization of electronic information in a system we call LC MARVEL. We also have under development a new Internet tool, a Worldwide Web server, which will allow the display of images and text, plays sound and motion video, and has enhanced indexing and retrieval capabilities.

Among the materials we are now beginning to distribute electronically are several collections from our American Memory project. American Memory is important because it provides access to rich collections of materials that were previously available solely to scholars who could visit the Library. We have digitized about 210,000 items from two dozen collections currently and plan to expand this effort significantly over the next several years. We have demonstration projects under way distributing these materials to 44 schools and libraries across the country.

The Library of Congress is currently the only American institution to make available electronically the images and accompanying texts from all its major exhibitions, opening them to a much wider public. While many people have the opportunity to see these exhibitions at the Library, hundreds of thousands of additional viewers from around the world have been able to enjoy and profit from them over electronic networks.

Two additional efforts under development are of particular interest to Congress. The Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) is a cooperative international electronic network in which foreign national institutions contribute their statutes to a data base at the Law Library of Congress, which in turn shares access with the international community. Instant access to current laws of foreign nations

is crucial to the Senate as it deliberates on treaties and guides foreign policy.

Given the critical importance of this country's copyright industries to the American economy, we are developing an Electronic Copyright Management System. This will allow automated copyright registration (including electronic deposit of works) and recordation of transfers of copyright ownership. We expect to have a test-bed operational by the end of 1995 that will allow for on-line clearance of rights, including digital signatures and privacy-enhanced mail to facilitate on-line transactions.

In 1993 the Library initiated a project that tests the feasibility of the transmission of electronic manuscripts over the Internet in lieu of mailing the printed galleys. The University of New Mexico Press, the University of South Carolina and HarperCollins have sent digital texts to the Library of Congress for cataloging in the Cataloging in Publication program. Capturing the information from the electronic text ensures a high degree of accuracy, a reduction in cataloging time and reduced publishers' costs.

In addition to these ongoing efforts within the Library, we are committed to providing leadership and working cooperatively with other public and private leaders in bringing into being a National Digital Library. This library will not be a single entity but many libraries linked electronically throughout the nation and the world. The National Digital Library will include significant digital collections, some converted from library collections in traditional formats and some digital in origin. The converted material will come from libraries and other archival institutions and will be accessible to anyone anywhere with a computer linked to the international networks.

The Library of Congress has primed the pump for this important new national education resource with its pioneering American Memory program. Further unique and historically significant collections in libraries – those most needed for educational and scholarly purposes – will now be targeted for digitization. The Library of Congress with path-breaking support from Congress and from private donors has provided the core contribution to the National Digital Library. The challenge henceforth will be further and cooperative efforts to digitize substantial resource materials that are available now only to researchers who can visit the reading rooms of the Library, thereby making them accessible to the entire world.

National Digital Library services will require key institutions to find new ways to catalog and preserve digital research files cooperatively and to construct new mechanisms to solve copyright problems posed by the creation of digital works. For the National Digital Library to become a reality, new cooperative relationships must be formed to enhance the Library of Congress's existing efforts and link them with efforts under way elsewhere. To begin to develop these important partnerships and collaborations, the Library of Congress will be convening a series of meetings this year with key individuals and institutions, and will be launching a pilot project to test collective licensing mechanisms for schools and libraries. I append a list of the meetings currently planned (Attachment 3) and I will keep this committee apprised of our progress in this challenging arena.

Before I begin to describe our broader services to the Nation, I note that I have submitted with my testimony a report (Attachment 4) we have compiled that briefly describes the services that the Library provides to Congress.

SERVICES TO THE NATION

With more than 105 million items in our permanent research collections, the Library of Congress is the largest and most comprehensive research library in the world. It is a unique resource for Congress, for other branches of government and for scholars and the general public. The Library is a world leader in preservation technologies and practices; in developing cataloging and networking standards; in creating original catalog records for other libraries and the bibliographic utilities; and in developing comprehensive collections in all languages and formats.

□ Acquisitions

As the nation's sole copyright deposit library since 1870, the Library has created, preserved and made broadly available the rich and culturally diverse record of American achievement and creativity in a way that is the envy of other nations and libraries. Last year, for example, we received more than 800,000 items worth more than $13 million through the copyright system. We are the library of last resort in all areas of collecting except technical agriculture and clinical medicine. As we enter the digital age, the Library is also taking an active leadership role in several cooperative collecting areas. With the Association of American Universities and Association of Research Libraries we are developing a network-based distribution program for difficult to acquire foreign collections in digital format. We are now working on three pilot programs designed to improve access to difficult to obtain foreign language materials through increased reliance on the Library of Congress's incomparable foreign collections: German publications; Latin American publications; and Japanese scientific and technological publications, an area in which the Library's Japan Documentation Center will play a critical role.

To serve Congress and scholarship, the Library annually purchases thousands of foreign books and periodicals not only for its own collections but through a cost-recovery program for 98 participating academic and research libraries in the United States. The contributions our six overseas acquisitions offices have made to the growth of area studies at campuses across the nation have proved critical in preparing our citizens for the role this nation plays in international political and economic relations. We have cooperative exchange programs with over 70 foreign governments for official government documents. We donate large numbers of surplus books to cultural and educational institutions across the country, providing books for the flood-ravaged Mississippi Valley last year and replenishing the stock of libraries destroyed by Hurricane Andrew.

□ Cataloging

Because it is more expensive to catalog a book than to purchase it, American libraries have long relied on cataloging records created here. Last year the Library of Congress cataloged over 260,000 titles, saving local libraries over $330 million in original cataloging costs. The Library also catalogs books prior to publication through the Cataloging in Publication Program. Publishers are thereby able to include catalog record information in the book when it is printed, eliminating costly duplication in cataloging for the nation's libraries.

In addition, the Library is the world leader in developing standards for cataloging and for electronic exchange of data. The MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) system developed at the Library revolutionized cataloging

throughout the world and remains the basic world standard. The Library also develops and maintains the Dewey Decimal Classification System, used by the majority of school and public library systems, as well as the Library of Congress Classification System, used primarily by major metropolitan and academic libraries. The Library has also been a pathbreaker in developing processing standards for nonbook materials, most notably in cartographic items and graphic materials.

A Library specialist wrote *Graphic Materials: Rules for Describing Original Items and Historical Collections*, a now indispensable guide used in over 1,000 libraries, historical societies, archives and museums. Together with other tools created at the Library—two graphic thesauri and the MARC Format for Visual Materials—they comprise the foundation for control of and access to a wide range of visual materials used here and in the national libraries of Canada, Italy, France and Spain. The Prints and Photographs Division's experience in automation and optical disk projects has put the Library in the forefront of this critical field, and we have recently aided the Holocaust Museum, the Chicago Historical Society, the New York Public Library, the Schomberg Collection and the Museum of New Mexico in their optical projects.

We anticipate that the Library will play the same critical role of standard-setting for the emerging digital library—in fact, we are convening the first national conference on this topic at the Library next October.

The Library's top priority for the past three years has been elimination of our backlog of unprocessed materials, which at its peak in 1990 exceeded 40 million items. Through herculean efforts by the staff, we reduced the arrearage by nearly 15 million items (36 percent) during Phase I of the project, which ended last December, and exceeded our goal by 2.3 million items. Among the hitherto unknown treasures unearthed and made accessible thus far are: a rare copy of the 1789 congressional resolution setting forth 12 amendments for ratification by the states; previously unknown letters by Mark Twain; Frederick Cook's 1908 diary of his travels to the North Pole; and pencil drawings of Lincoln's body lying in state in the White House. We are confident that if we can sustain adequate staffing levels, we will achieve our ultimate goal of eliminating 80 percent of the backlog while maintaining currency in processing new receipts by December 2000. By that date, records of all the Library's collections should be available electronically to users throughout the world.

☐ **Preservation**

Preserving the nation's patrimony is also a prime responsibility of the Library of Congress. The Library recently held a national preservation summit meeting. The meeting, deemed a success by the preservation community, was designed to help us evaluate our own preservation programs and to identify strategies and initiatives that contribute to a national preservation plan.

The Library is one of America's few cultural institutions that have their own research and testing department. Chemists in our laboratory have worked on developing new techniques for deacidification of brittle materials—one of the primary problems facing libraries today – and are also engaged in research designed to identify means of preventing deterioration of library collections—e.g., by determining optimum storage temperature and relative humidity suitable for various materials. Moreover, the Library recently implemented the first phase of an emergency preparedness program for our collections. The program focuses on staff training in basic recovery techniques and on stocking emergency supplies throughout the Library's buildings. Our plan is serving as a model for other research libraries and large cultural institutions.

The Library has taken the lead in preservation microfilming in the United States, microfilming over 200,000 brittle books a year. In cooperation with state and local organizations, which often rely on grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Library gives professional advice about reformatting and helps assure that duplicative effort is avoided.

The Library is the national leader in the preservation of audiovisual materials. We have at the Library of Congress the *only* archival-based film preservation program in America capable of duplicating nitrate film, and we are among the world leaders in the preservation and restoration of the fragile film heritage of the 20th century. Since 1989, at the behest of Congress, the Librarian, with advice from the public and the National Film Preservation Board, has selected 125 films for inclusion on the National Film Registry. The copyright owners of chosen titles are asked to deposit archival masters in the Library's collections. If they cannot provide complete restored copies, they help the Library restore the titles concerned. With financial assistance from the Madison Council, the Library is currently organizing a national tour of selected Registry titles so that people in every state of the nation will have a chance to see 35mm restored prints of classic films and find out more about the Library's work in the field of film preservation and restoration.

In addition to preserving such great productions as "The Maltese Falcon," the Library has also done much to rediscover lost treasures, notably the earliest surviving feature by the African-American filmmaker Oscar Micheaux. His 1919 film, "Within Our Gates," was discovered in the Spanish Film Archives and restored by the Library at its Motion Picture Conservation Center at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio.

Last year the Library undertook a study of the current state of film preservation in the United States, a report which has won wide praise among both libraries and the professional film community. Later this summer we will be submitting to Congress a nationwide film preservation action plan, based on the work of task forces convened by the Library and representing a consensus of the creative, archival and educational communities.

The Library also undertakes the preservation and restoration of obsolete audio formats such as wire recordings of interviews with survivors of Nazi POW camps, acetate disks from the Office of War Information, disks made by Washington gramophone pioneers, a collection of audiotapes donated by the NAACP and the Berger collection of early Russian opera recordings.

☐ **Public Service**

Public service is alive and well in the Library of Congress. Funding levels for 1995 ensure that there will be no further reductions in reading room hours and that our collections maintenance and security programs will proceed in a satisfactory manner. The Library's general reading rooms, including the Main Reading Room and the Law Library, are now open 64.5 hours weekly over six days. We will maintain that schedule in 1995. Our special reading rooms for manuscripts and music are open 51 hours a week, including Saturdays.

It has been difficult for the Library to maintain high quality services to its scholarly and visiting publics during a period of budget retrenchment and, at the same time, to secure and preserve the collections properly. Some of our visitors find it difficult to accept a solution that encourages working toward a long-term gain at the expense of a short-term benefit. We must continuously weigh the imperatives of using the collections now against the need to secure and preserve them for future readers. For example, limiting access to bookstack areas is a hardship for some readers, but securing the bookstacks to reduce theft and preserve order makes the collections available to future readers. We have chosen to give priority to the longer term goal, while trying our best to continue a high level of service to current readers.

The expansion of service to researchers following the renovation of the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams buildings is our task for the next two years. Current space limitations permit the assignment of only 35 spaces in semiprivate areas for researchers who use the Library full-time; we intend to accommodate ultimately 260 researchers in these two buildings. The top floor of the Adams Building will become a center for science and business services. With capacity for almost 200 readers, this area will be surrounded by private research rooms which can accommodate 175 of our 260 scholarly users. These facilities will sit atop a bookstack core containing 10 million books, 8.5 million microform items, including 3 million scientific and technical reports, and a small but growing collection of digital materials.

Meanwhile, the renovated Thomas Jefferson Building will become a center for international studies. Complementing the Main Reading Room, reopened three years ago, will be new reading room facilities for the Asian, Hispanic, European, and the African and Middle Eastern divisions. The heavily used Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, and the beautiful Rare Book Reading Room will complete our array of newly refurbished reader and research facilities.

In addition, special accommodations will be available for scholars working on extended research or publication projects. All of these facilities will be electronically linked to the Library's data bases and to data bases beyond the Library's walls. The challenge is to fulfill these expanding public service roles within the constraints of today's budget realities.

Twenty-five years from now the Library will continue to occupy buildings on Capitol Hill staffed by thinking human beings and serving hundreds of thousands of readers with books and traditional library materials from a collection of tens of million of such items. But it will be much much more. It is the "much much more" that we need to design and organize during the remaining years of the century. It is the digital library that captures the imagination and causes us to "dream the impossible dream": a core of universal knowledge made available to the nation and world via the electronic highways of the future. Upon taking up the office of Librarian of Congress 55 years ago, Archibald MacLeish laid the foundation when he explained his canons of service:

"The Library of Congress, as the reference library of the people, holds itself charged with a duty to provide information to the people with regard to materials they possess in its collections, and with an obligation to make its technical and scholarly services as broadly useful to the people as it can."

MacLeish's matter-of-fact assumption that the Library's collections are the property of the American people underlies the Library's current American Memory program. As I mentioned earlier, we now have the technical knowledge to deliver our contents electronically to millions over the electronic superhighway. In practical ways, working with others, we are moving toward that goal.

□ **Books for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals**

Meanwhile, with the backing of Congress, we continue to improve and sustain our existing services to the nation, reaching citizens directly in many more ways. Best known of these services is the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS). With the cooperation of authors and publishers who grant permission to use copyrighted works, NLS selects and produces full-length books and magazines in braille and on recorded disk and cassette. Reading materials are distributed to a cooperating network of regional and subregional or local libraries where they are circulated to eligible borrowers. Reading materials and playback machines are sent to borrowers and returned to libraries by postage-free mail. Established by an act of Congress in 1931 to serve blind adults, the program was expanded in 1952 to include children, in 1962 to provide music materials and again in 1966 to include individuals with other physical impairments that prevent the reading of standard print.

Anyone who is unable to read or use standard printed materials as a result of temporary or permanent visual or physical limitations may receive service. Currently, the program serves more than 750,000 people.

Books and magazines are selected on the basis of their appeal to a wide range of interests. Best-sellers, biographies, fiction and how-to books are in great demand. Titles expected to be extremely popular are produced on flexible audiodisk in several thousand copies and circulated to borrowers within several months of their publication in print form. A limited number of titles are produced in Spanish and other languages. Registered borrowers learn of new books added to the collection through two bimonthly publications, *Braille Book Review* and *Talking Book Topics*. Through a union catalog available on microfiche, CD-ROM and in computerized form, every network library has access to the entire NLS book collection and to the resources of several cooperating agencies.

Playback equipment is lent free to readers and consists primarily of talking-book machines for disk books and magazines and cassette machines for specially recorded cassettes. Readers with very limited mobility may request a remote-control unit; hearing impaired readers may be eligible for an auxiliary amplifier for use with headphones. A cassette machine designed primarily for persons with limited manual dexterity is also available.

Free correspondence courses leading to certification in braille transcribing (literary, music and mathematics braille) and braille proofreading are offered. Voice auditions and informal training are given to volunteer tape narrators affiliated with local recording groups. A directory of volunteer groups that produce books for libraries and individuals is published frequently.

Questions on various aspects of blindness and physical disabilities may be directed to NLS or to any network library. This service is available without charge to individuals, organizations and libraries. Publications of interest to people with disabilities and service providers are free on request.

The NLS research program is directed toward improving the quality of reading mate-

rials and playback equipment, controlling program costs and reducing the time required to deliver services to users. Current research activities include (1) the study of the centralization of storage and delivery of braille books and NLS audio playback equipment, (2) the development of new mailing containers for braille books, (3) the application of digital techniques to NLS recorded material and (4) the thorough investigation of recent and potential audio technologies for possible use in the program.

☐ **Cultural Affairs**

In the past, few people except researchers and other librarians who came to Washington saw many of the treasures that Congress and the American taxpayer had enabled the Library of Congress to acquire. Today, it is part of our mission, even as we develop the National Digital Library, to enable as many people as possible to see as much as possible of what we have here, to inspire them, to spur curiosity, to share in our own excitement over the enormous variety and richness of the human record acquired every day by the world's largest library.

We welcome visitors to the Library—and reach out to people beyond the Beltway. Relying heavily on private funding, we have staged major exhibitions, ranging from the much-publicized Vatican Library exhibition and the Dead Sea Scrolls, to the African-American Mosaic and the upcoming exhibit on Sigmund Freud. These attract tens of thousands of visitors. But these exhibits also reach people who never make it to the Library because we make electronic versions of them. Via the Internet and America Online, scores of thousands of Americans have "tuned in" to these exhibits on-line using their personal computers. Moreover, we have, in partnership with Jones Intercable, created cable television shows based on our exhibits and collections to reach millions of other Americans.

Again, relying heavily on private partnerships and funding, we reach out to people on a more direct level. The American Folklife Center preserves and presents American folklife in all its regional and ethnic variety, not only with its unique archive and publications, but also through exhibits, public performances and assistance to local efforts such as the Kentucky quilters' guild, the Paterson (N.J.) silkworkers and Alaska's native artists.

Our poet laureate, Rita Dove, presides at poetry readings at the Library and also travels across the country to speak and to inspire. Our traveling exhibits will go to more than a dozen cities this year. The Center for the Book, with 29 state centers, promotes reading and books across the country, working with 125 national educational and civic groups; it is our major grass roots education effort, buttressed by televised public service announcements and events like National Book Week. The center is also now engaged through its state centers in promoting cooperation between local libraries and teachers in the Head Start program.

Our publishing program increasingly uses both the Government Printing Office and joint ventures to produce and distribute some 40 books a year that explore our great collections, notably maps, manuscripts and prints and photographs. These efforts have already produced richly illustrated guides to our collections, an American history series aimed at high school students, book versions of the Vatican exhibit and the Dead Sea Scrolls, a book of Civil War maps, as well as calendars and other products designed to show off the Library's largely unknown collections.

All these efforts will be reinforced by a new joint venture starting in October. With the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, the Library will have its own popular bimonthly membership magazine, *Civilization*, whose editors will highlight the Library's collections. We hope for an eventual membership of 500,000. Free subscriptions will go to the nation's 1,400 depository libraries.

An attachment (Attachment 5) on the Library's Services to the Nation is appended to our prepared testimony.

INTERNAL OPERATIONS

None of these services to Congress and the nation can be sustained or improved without modernizing our internal operations. Here we are making progress in many key areas.

☐ **Collections Security**

As I noted earlier, the Library strives to strike a balance between access and security by making the collections available to current users while safeguarding our valuable holdings for future generations. Unfortunately there remain continuing threats to the collections; we are determined to develop a world-class security system.

Although there have been some inconveniences and adjustments, our readers and staff support what we are trying to do and for the most part have accepted necessary security measures.

We have a comprehensive multiyear plan for enhancing the security of the collections. It includes 46 initiatives, the last of which are scheduled to be completed by the end of 1996. Our accomplishments to date include:

☐ Bookstacks have been closed to all persons except Library staff on official business and, by arrangement, members of Congress and their staffs. Installation of an electronic access control system for the stacks is under way.

☐ Cages have been installed to provide an extra layer of security for certain high-risk groups of materials in the stacks.

☐ Anti-theft detection gates have been placed at all building exits.

☐ We have established a continuing program to place anti-theft tags in more than half a million books and bound serials each year.

☐ Video surveillance cameras have been installed in some reading rooms and will be installed in others as funds become available.

☐ The number of delivery points for material requested by staff has been reduced, and the remaining points are in secure staffed areas. Staff needing to remove material from these secured stations must first charge the item, thus creating a record.

☐ High-risk material, particularly the art folios, is now served only in the secure Rare Book Reading Room.

We are also making progress on the following initiatives:

☐ Provision of cloak rooms and locker facilities for readers' personal belongings in the Jefferson, Adams, and Madison buildings.

☐ Restrictions on what materials may be brought into reading rooms. Such restrictions are already in force in the Manuscript Reading Room and are consistent with accepted practices for libraries and archives.

☐ The reconfiguration of reading rooms to improve sight lines and eliminate opportunities for mutilation or concealment of Library materials.

☐ Installation of anti-theft detection gates at the exits from selected reading rooms.

☐ Enhancing the current reader registration system to include issuance of a photo ID to each person using materials in the Library's collections.

☐ Security of the Landover Center Annex is in the process of being increased through

the use of maglocks, ingress and egress card readers and reduction of the number of uncontrolled access points.

All of these measures cost time, money and inconvenience. But we believe there are no alternatives to protecting the nation's treasures from theft or damage.

☐ **Human Resources**

During the past year, the Library developed a more coherent management structure, significantly improved personnel operations, strengthened affirmative action programs and moved toward ending the legacy of past divisiveness and tension. These gains have been significant.

Next week, Hiram Logan Davis will assume his duties as Deputy Librarian of Congress. As the Library's chief operating officer, Dr. Davis will supervise the Library's day-to-day internal operations, and the Library's seven service units will report to him. Dr. Davis will head the Library's Management Team, oversee the budget and supervise the implementation of the Library's 1994–2000 strategic plan. Dr. Davis will therefore play a vital role in improving management throughout the Library. I look forward to introducing him to you.

By the end of calendar 1994, we will carry out a functional reorganization of the Library's personnel operations. Currently, services are provided through a "team" approach that emphasizes the interrelatedness of personnel functions. Although that "team" approach is widely accepted, experience has shown that it is not the best approach for the Library. Our new Personnel Directorate will be organized along specific functional lines, including classification, recruitment, training and development, and labor relations and will be staffed by employees who can be held accountable for service delivery.

As we planned for the reorganization of personnel services, we took actions to ensure equity in the competitive selection process. At the *posted qualifications stage*, job analysis must now be conducted and crediting plans developed before announcing vacancies. Job analysis is the process of identifying the knowledge, skills and abilities essential to a position in order to provide a job-related basis for evaluation and selection for that position. We also revamped procedures at the *panel stage*. Rating panel members must be subject matter experts trained in job analysis and crediting plan development and usage. A human resources specialist also verifies the reliability of panel evaluations.

Finally, managers and supervisors must be trained before participating in the *interview stage*. We have trained several hundred managers and supervisors in developing valid interview questions; utilizing a variety of interviewing techniques, including active listening skills, appropriate use of language, and open-end questions; and understanding appropriate EEO laws and regulations as they apply to interviewing and employee selections.

Affirmative action is an integral part of our new competitive selection procedures. Throughout the process, we analyze and review findings to ensure fairness for minorities, women and persons with disabilities. We also instituted targeted recruitment plans for all competitive selections in professional and administrative occupations and conducted affirmative action impact analyses of proposed reorganizations to determine whether they adversely affected employment opportunities of staff.

Building on the initiatives already mentioned, the Librarian appointed a team of senior officials to set and implement Human Resources/Affirmative Action management goals. The team met weekly within the Library and once a month with the staff from the House Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials and the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and recorded significant accomplishments.

First, we selected several outstanding minorities and women to fill key Library posts. In addition to the Deputy Librarian, these included the Law Librarian; the chief, African and Middle Eastern Division; the chief, Cataloging Policy and Support Office; the chief, Hispanic Division; the chief, Photoduplication Service; and the chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division in CRS.

We are attaching a chart (Attachment 6) which provides profiles of individuals selected under the Library's revised competitive selection processes as of June 30, 1994. Second, we established a new senior level position of special assistant and senior adviser for diversity to the Librarian of Congress. Third, we strengthened existing procedures to ensure equity in the hiring of experts and consultants. Fourth, we have strengthened the performance appraisal system for senior level managers and supervisors and will soon implement a more effective performance appraisal system for supervisors and managers GS–15 and below.

The Library also took three important actions to strengthen Affirmative Action training and development programs. First, we are in the process of selecting 30 Affirmative Action Interns, the largest class in the Library's history. This program takes staff who are in technical and clerical positions, places them in professional trainee positions and via training and developmental experience, moves them into jobs that lead to GS–11 or GS–12 professional positions. Second, we are in the process of selecting 10 participants in the recently established Leadership Development Program. This 15-month program, supported by private funding, concentrates on recruiting underrepresented classes, both from within the Library and from without, who have strong interest in leadership positions in libraries. The program will include practical experience, professional mentoring, management workshops and, in some cases, academic courses. At the conclusion of the program, some participants will be placed in the Library and others will be assisted in finding new positions in other libraries.

Finally, I am pleased to report that we are in the final stages of settling the *Cook* class action lawsuit. The attorneys for both sides have agreed in principle on the terms of a settlement. The parties will return to U.S. District Court on Aug. 2, at which time Judge Norma Holloway Johnson will determine whether to give preliminary approval to the proposed settlement.

☐ **Secondary Storage**

The Library's collections include over 105 million items covering virtually every subject in formats from papyrus to optical disk. These materials stretch along 575 miles of shelving and are acquired at the rate of 10 items per minute. The general collections consist of approximately 20 million items including books, bound serials and newspapers, pamphlets, technical reports and other printed materials. The special collections consist of over 85 million items, including music, rare books, film, sound recordings, maps, prints, photographs, manuscripts, unbound serials, microforms and machine-readable materials. We have almost run out of space to store the Library's general and special collections.

In December of 1992 the Library published a *Collections Storage Plan* describing the Library's problems and identifying solutions involving secondary storage at a site remote from Capitol Hill. With the assistance of both Congress and the Department of Defense, legislation directing the transfer of land at the Army's Fort Meade in Maryland for the long-term storage needs of the Library was signed into law on Oct. 21, 1993, as Public Law No. 103–110. By Sept. 30, 1994, the Secretary of the Army is to transfer to the Architect of the Capitol real property consisting of not more than 100 acres at Fort Meade in Anne Arundel County, Md.

In May 1994 the Library received approval from the House and Senate subcommittees on legislative branch appropriations to transfer $3,186,000 to the Architect of the Capitol for an overall site analysis and for building the first module of the book storage facility. The storage facility we envision is akin to those used at various universities. Typically a module would contain 8,000 to 12,000 square feet of space; be 38 feet high; have proper book-stack environmental conditions; contain fire protection devices; and have a capacity of about 2 million books. According to a schedule prepared by the Architect of the Capitol, the Library could begin to move paper-based general and special collections to Fort Meade in calendar year 1996.

In later years the Library anticipates adding more book storage modules, a moving image and recorded sound conservation center, a warehouse to replace the leased building in Landover, Md., and accommodations for microphotography and digitization of portions of the collections.

☐ **Reopening of Jefferson and Adams Buildings**

I spoke earlier about the research facilities in the remodeled Jefferson and Adams buildings. Some technical details follow. The renovation and restoration of the Jefferson and Adams buildings was largely completed by the end of June 1994, although some corrective, or so-called punchlist, work will continue through the summer. Final space allocations have been made for the Jefferson Building to accommodate 250-300 staff members and for the Adams Building to accommodate approximately 500 staff members. Move sequences are in the final planning stage.

Reoccupancy is a major undertaking requiring the relocation of nearly 800 staff members in two large buildings. Given available resources, it will take at least two years and possibly longer to plan, design and implement these moves. Staff of the Architect of the Capitol and the Library will begin occupancy preparations of space this summer.

The completed renovation will afford us an opportunity to showcase the Library's architectural and artistic wonders and its most treasured collections, creating a unique visitor's experience for millions of Americans in years to come. And I want to take this opportunity to note that, thanks to the generosity of the Senate, we will be able to continue work on the Coolidge Auditorium and Whittall Pavilion, sites of our traditional concert performances.

The Thomas Jefferson Building will celebrate its 100th anniversary in 1997, and the Library of Congress itself will commemorate its 200th anniversary in the year 2000. We plan a series of celebrations as we approach these historic milestones, beginning with the official reopening of the Jefferson Building to the public in 1996.

The last development I want to discuss with the Committee today relates to the Library's financial infrastructure.

☐ **Library of Congress Financial Reform Act**

With this committee's support, the Library is continuing to explore ways to improve the Library's financial management and administration and maximize the use of our resources. Revised legislation, now being readied for introduction in the House by Rep. Charlie Rose (D-N.C.), chairman of the Committee on House Administration, is called the Library of Congress Financial Reform Act. It brings together in one package:

☐ a new and minimum version of the Library of Congress Fund Act (S.345) which includes updating the legislation governing products of the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS);

☐ a revision of the previously introduced Retention of Proceeds Act (S.1665);

☐ new legislation to amend the act creating the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board;

☐ new authority concerning the payment of copyright arbitration fees.

Purposes. Title I and Title II together are the revised version of S.345, the Library of Congress Fund Act. The revision is solely remedial. Title I establishes one revolving fund to conduct all the operations (except Copyright Office) that the Library currently engages in on a cost-recovery basis. The Revolving Fund covers two types of activities only: those now conducted under the aegis of the Economy Act; and those administered through various gift and gift revolving funds. The General Accounting Office recommended the establishment of such a fund in its 1991 audit of the Library, in part to regularize the activities of these gift revolving funds. The activities of the Federal Research Division (FRD) and FLICC/FEDLINK, now operated under the Economy Act, would be more efficiently run via a revolving fund.

Title II modernizes the 1902 authority given in 2 U.S.C. 150 and allows the Library to recover the distribution costs associated with the sale of information products and services through the Cataloging Distribution Service. It also ensures that the monies received will be deposited in the Treasury, credited to the Library's salaries and expenses appropriation, and will be available until expended. This change would allow CDS to conduct its operations more efficiently and on a more business-like basis.

Title III is a revision of S. 1665, the Library of Congress Retention of Proceeds Act. It authorizes the Library to retain for its own use the sums generated by selected sales, payments or restitution. For example, as the penultimate step of a highly structured exchange and donation program benefiting libraries and other public institutions, the Library engages in "exchanges" with commercial book dealers who select, from a limited array of surplus materials, items of value to them. They "pay" the Library with items of equivalent value, or with money designated as "gifts."

Surplus materials still remaining are then transferred to the General Services Administration for final disposal. This Surplus Book Program costs the Library about $50,000 annually. Some—if not most—of that expense could be offset if the Library is given the authority to sell to commercial dealers items not needed for the Library's programs and to retain the proceeds in an account established for the Library in the Treasury, rather than continue the cumbersome process of exchange.

Restitution for lost, stolen or damaged items ordered by the court, and restitution within

the Librarian's administrative authority, where a settlement is reached with the Librarian, are also provided for in this Title. Under current law, if payment is tendered in money rather than by replacement of the physical item lost, stolen or destroyed, this revenue is turned over directly to the United States Treasury and is not available to the Library to replenish its collections. This Title corrects this practice.

Title IV covers amendments to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board: The first section amends 2 U.S.C. 154 by adding the vice chairperson of the Joint Committee on the Library to the members of the Trust Fund Board.

Section 2 increases the amount of the principal sum which can be deposited in the permanent loan account by the Trust Fund Board from $10 million to $20 million.

Section 3 allows the Librarian to transfer to the board gifts or bequests accepted by the Librarian, so that the Board can invest or reinvest the gift or bequest.

Title V amends the Copyright Royalty Tribunal Reform Act of 1993, P.L. 103-198. It establishes the authority through which fees will be processed and paid to arbitrators serving on copyright arbitration royalty panels as provided in the Copyright Royalty Tribunal Act of 1993. We believe that this omnibus legislation, together with the new financial management system now being implemented, will substantially further the Library's goal of cost-effective and efficient operations.

The committee may recall that earlier objections to S. 345 centered on plans to offer new, priced services at full cost-recovery rates. This bill does not cover any new activities, and the entire measure has been very positively received by associations representing the library, publishing and information industry communities. In fact, the American Library Association on June 29 passed a resolution fully supporting the legislation and encouraging its prompt enactment by Congress. We have appended a copy (Attachment 7) to our prepared testimony; I am pleased with this expression of solidarity and certainly second its sentiments.

As always, Mr. Chairman and Members of the committee, I thank you for your close attention and for the opportunity to further our mutual understanding of the Library of Congress's present operations and future plans.

Cataloger's Desktop CD-ROM Now Available from Library of Congress

Nine of the most popular Library of Congress cataloging publications are now accessible on one convenient CD-ROM disk, available from the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service.

Cataloger's Desktop offers fingertip access to the latest editions of *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations; Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings; Subject Cataloging Manual: Classification; USMARC Concise Formats; USMARC Format for Authority Data;* and all of the *USMARC Code Lists: Languages, Countries, Geographic Areas* and *Relators, Sources, Description Conventions.* Until now, all publications have been available only as printed material.

With *Cataloger's Desktop,* users can find relevant rules quickly through a variety of approaches: a table of contents viewer; boolean, keyword, phrase and proximity searches; or from index references. Hypertext links established by LC cataloging experts provide simultaneous access to all data bases, making it easy to move from relevant sections of one publication to another with a single keystroke. All this can be done without leaving the workstation; a user simply "pulls up" the program on the personal computer while cataloging.

Files can be customized to suit a user's needs. Each user can create a personal file initialized by a password. Personalized notes, bookmarks, highlighting and links can be included. The notes can also be applied to each update of the product without having to file new pages or manually transfer important information.

Cataloger's Desktop is a subscription product with quarterly, fully cumulated issues. The entire text of the *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* will be added with the second quarterly issue. In the future, other cataloging tools will be added to the product.

Cataloger's Desktop prices: Single User, $870 in North America, $875 outside North America. Each additional *simultaneous* user: $160 in North America and outside North America (includes additional set of documentation).

NOTE: The single user price covers *one* person using the product *at a time,* although several people may have access to the product on a LAN. If more than one person will be using the product *at the same time,* an additional simultaneous user license must be purchased.

To calculate the expected number of simultaneous users, an acceptable rule of thumb is that there is likely to be one individual using *Cataloger's Desktop* at a time for every 10 who have access (e.g., 1-10 have access = single user price; 11-20 = single user price plus one simultaneous user license; 21-30 = single user price plus two simultaneous user licenses, etc.).

If your LAN can monitor simultaneous usage for this product, and your *actual* usage exceeds this guideline, you *must* purchase additional user licenses commensurate with your usage.

To order *Cataloger's Desktop,* to request either a 3.5-inch demonstration diskette or a demonstration CD-ROM (both are free), or to receive a copy of the system requirements, contact: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section/Dept. EF, Washington, DC 20541-5017. Telephone: in the U.S. call toll-free (800) 255-3666 or call (202) 707-6100. Fax: (202) 707-1334. TDD: (202) 707-0012. Internet: cdsinfo@mail.loc.gov

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